Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1840. **3,163.**

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The First Class Ship "ORESTES," 529 Tons, Thos. Smith, Commander, will sail on the 25th inst., and has superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or Passage apply to Captain Smith or to Messrs. Higginson and Cardwell.—Meadow Street, 22d May 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine first class Ship "WILLIAM SHARPLES," of 794 Tons, Wm. Jones, Commander, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain Jones, or to Messrs. Higginson and Cardwell.—Bombay, 22d May 1840.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Proprietors of the Joint Stock Sugar Company will be held on Friday next the 29th Instant, at the Office of Messrs. Foster and Co. at 3 P. M. for the election of two Directors, and the transaction of other business.

Wm. Church,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th May 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and Chattles, rights and Credits which were of Edward Ironside, late of Basford House Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester, Esquire, deceased, formerly in the Civil Service of the Honorable East India Company with his last will and Testament annexed, may be committed to James Henry Crawford and George William Anderson both of Bombay Esqrs. of the Honorable East India Company's Civil Service, two of the constituted attornies of Robert Barnwell Esquire and the Reverend Frances George Rowlins two of the Executors named in and appointed by the said will without the said James Henry Crawford and George William Anderson given security for such administration, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.

Acton S. Ayrton,—*Proctor.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Bundarer Jumnadass Gokuldass on behalf of Nownitdass Purshotumdass has contracted to sell that Piece or Parcel of Ground near the Bazar Gate, belonging to Umruttbhee, which she assigned and made over in favor to *Satt Sroop*, situate between the Houses of Maharaj Runsorjee, and Sett Doolubdass Kessoordass, to Thacker Gokuldass Lilathur, Merchant and inhabitant of Bombay. Any person or persons having any claims by way of Inheritance, Mortagage or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known to the present purchaser within fourteen days from this date, after which they will be excluded the benefit therefrom.—Dated this 20th day of May, 1840.

જાહેર.ખબર*

બબર.કીમાંથી.આપીયિકે.નવનીતદાશ પરશોતંત્રદાશની.વતી.લંડારી.બ્રમનાદાશ.ઊો ક્બલદાશે.તોકિ.અથવા.બ્રમીનનો.કક્કડો.જે.બ્ બારગેટનાં.દરવાજા.માગલ્છે.અને.તે.બગો ધાક.અમરનાથાજી.શ્રી.શાત.શરૂપને.નોનક દીએ.તે.બગો.માકૂરાજ.રંનબોડજી.ન થા.શેઠ.કુલનદાશ.ફેક્ટ્રરદાશનાં.ઘરની.વય ગોએ.તે.લંડારી.બ્રમનાદાશ.ઊોક્બલદાશે. થી.મુમબઈનાં.વેપારી.નથા.રેલ્વાશી.ઠકર ઊોક્બલદાશ.લીલામ્રને.વેચાતી.આપવાનું.શા કું.કરેઉં છે*વાશતે.કૂરેક.ધણી.અથવા.મ ણી ઓનો.કૂરેક.દાવો.વારસાથી.અથવા.ઊીર વીથી.અથવા.બીજી.રીતે.કિ.જમીનપર.પેમ તો બોકિ તો.તેણાંવોને.આ.લખેઆથી.બાજેર.બાકિ કે.આબથી.દીન.૧૪ની.મુદત ગો.કાલનાં.ખરીદ દાર.ધણીને.બાજેર.કરે.ઉપરી.તેરીખ.બાદ બેકાંઇ.દરદાવો.કરશે.તે.રદ.અને.બા તેલ.બ શે.શકી*=તારીખ.૨૨ મી.મેઈ ૧૮૪૦

BOMBAY
Fire Assurance Company,
ESTABLISHED 1840.

CAPITAL TEN LACKS.

THE Directors of the Bombay Fire Assurance Company, beg to intimate that they are prepared to grant Policies of Assurance against the Risk of Loss or Damage by Fire, upon Buildings, Goods, Wares or Merchandize, at mode rate rates of Premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the Office of Higginson and Cardwell, Secretaries.

Bombay, 22d May 1840.

SODA WATER PREPARED WITH ICE.

R. FRITH has the pleasure to announce to his friends and the Public, that taking advantage of the present importation of Ice, he is enabled to cool down the Water to such a degree as to impregnate it with the utmost possible quantity of Carbonic Acid Gas, and to produce a Soda Water of urivalled sparkling and pleasant flavour.

Sold by Messrs. Sprague and Co., Chemists, Fort.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the Army, Civil, and Indian Navy Lists, European Inhabitants, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the Nizam's Army,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the Calendar and Directory are requested to make early applications. Marryatt's Code of Signals of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 22nd May 1840.

ON Monday next the 25th inst. Messrs. Robert Frith and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his Residence Colabah, near the Mess House. The Household Furniture of Capt. Tucker, comprising Plated Glass, and Queen's Ware, Blackwood Couches, Chairs, and Tables, Bed Room Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, a Drip stone in Cage, a Palanquin and a variety of useful Articles.

THIS day Messrs. Robert Frith & Co. will Sell at the Godowns under the Chamber of Commerce the remainder of the damaged goods landed from the *Competent*, and in a few days her mast yards, sails, and of which notice will be given.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit for Sale by Public Auction on Wednesday the 27th May, all that valuable property known as the *Bombay Gazette* Newspaper, together with the Types, Printing Presses, and the whole of the Stock and Effects connected therewith.—Further particulars of which will appear in a future publication.—Bombay, 22d May 1840.

FOR SALE, a long boat and Cutter belonging to the Barque *Virginia*, in Capital order.

Apply to Messrs. Robert Frith & Co.

A Beautiful fitted up double barrelled Gun with every thing complete, nearly new, by the well known maker *T. E. Mortimer*, of the first finish; also an Excellent Single barrelled Reifle in case complete, quite new by J. Williams of London.

Apply to Messrs. Robert Frith & Co.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, a handsome Cutch made Hooka with Bell, the whole of Silver, and complete, weighing 2.0 Tollas.

INDIA.

JAMES BARBER and CO.
64, CORNHILL,
EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS,
AND
AGENTS FOR PASSENGERS TO INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

CAPTAIN BARBER takes this opportunity of contradicting a report, that he has relinquished his Agency business in consequence of being appointed "Superintendent of Steam Vessels" to the "East India Steam Navigation Company;" and to state, that having taken into Partnership Mr. G. W. Field, the Agency in future will be carried on under the firm of James Barber and Co.

Captain Barber has advocated "Steam Communication with India," on the principle that it is his duty, at all times, to promote the interests of the Indian community, from whom his Agency has received much kind support: and looking for an increased patronage, he has admitted a Partner, that prompt and unremitting attention shall be paid to his constituents.

The following brief outline of the service rendered by the Agency of James Barber and Co. for an annual subscription of One Guinea, paid in advance, will prove acceptable to Families resident in this country who are in any way connected with India.

There is a comfortable *Reading Room*, where the latest Indian newspapers are regularly filed, and it is also well supplied with English Papers and Periodicals. Every information that can be desired on Indian affairs will be correctly given, if applied for personally, or by letter.

Parties in the country, under the present irregular system, are liable to much inconvenience and uncertainty in the transmission of letters overland; but if forwarded through this Agency they will be registered, the proper postage will be paid, and charged to Subscribers in their annual account.

The Mail for India *viá* France, is made up in London on the 4th of every month. The Postage is 2*s*. 8*d*. if not exceeding one quarter of an ounce in weight, and 3*s*. 6*d*. if under half an ounce; but as it increases considerably when beyond that weight, economy enjoins the use of the thinnest paper and small wafers. Newspapers must *always* be posted within a week of their date, and by this route are charged 2*d*.

By the Mail *viá* Falmouth the Postage is 1*s*. for half an ounce, 2*s*. if under an ounce, 4*s*. if above that weight and under two ounces, 6*s*. if above two and not exceeding three ounces. The dates of despatch by this route are not to be implicitly relied on before the Post-office notice is given; but they are supposed to be every fourth Saturday, from the 14th instant, till September next, when the contract will cease. Newspapers by this route go free. The charge at present for parcels is too extravagant to invite attention, except where speed is of the *greatest* importance.

The "East India Steam Navigation Company" have, however, published their scheme, and when it is completed, trunks, cases, books, and above all, Passengers will be transmitted with comfort, economy, regularity, security, and despatch. Even now many prefer the overland route and send their heavy baggage round the Cape of Good Hope. James Barber and Co. have a warehouse to receive the same for shipment to India, or to retain it (if consigned from India to them) until parties themselves arrive.

Passages to India are negotiated either in the first or second class ships on the most advantageous terms without charge to the parties, and James Barber and Co. hold themselves responsible for the comfort and conduct on board ships of their recommendation. The shipment of the baggage and the arrangement of the cabins are carefully superintended. Baggage cleared, ware-housed, or forwarded. Plans of ships and prices of cabins will be sent on application.

Pay and Pensions received. Life Insurance and Insurance on baggage, passage, and goods, effected; letters of credit granted; private and public business transacted at all the Government offices and at the East India House.

Messes of H. M. Regiments going on Foreign service to India and the Colonies fitted out, and their wine and supplies sent periodically, being provided with strict regard to economy and quality.

It has been an object of consideration with Captain Barber, for years past, to induce an Insurance Office to grant facilities to the service in India, (as well as to others,) to obtain, by way of deferred annuity, what may be termed a retiring pension or a pension for Widows and Children. James Barber and Co. have great pleasure in drawing attention to the "British Empire Office," to those who wish to secure advantages so great, or who may desire to have their lives insured at the lowest possible rate, consistent with security to the insurers and the insured.

Military Appointments and Miscellaneous Supplies obtained direct from the Manufacturers, at the wholesale prices, as well as Books, Papers, Musical Instruments, Sporting Equipments of all kinds: and James Barber and Co. pledge themselves to use the greatest *Economy consistent with Quality*.

Regimental Messes.—The great facility and frequency of communication with the Presidencies of India, and the Improved mode of transit from thence generally to the Military Station, afford to Messes the opportunity of receiving a constant supply, fresh and good in quality, in place of being subject to an unsatisfactory outlay for trash, possessing none of the properties (but the labels) of the vender's articles whose name they assume.

Individul Orders must be accompanied by remittance, reference for payment, or authority to draw.

Annual Subscriptions in India of Twelve Rupees, paid in advance, will entitle the subscriber's family in England to the services of this agency.

Commissions of every description transacted in London for Subscribers in the Country.

The following Agents in India will receive Annual Subscriptions:—

Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART, and Co	Calcutta.
„ F. BURKIN YOUNG & Co.	
„ BINNY and Co	Madras.
„ JOSEPH BARROW & Co..	
„ W. NICOL and Co	Bombay.

12th March, 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs. 1
Ship's Articles	„ 1
Policies of Insurance	„ 1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans. 8
Interest Bonds	„ 8
Bills of Lading	„ 8
Powers of Attorney, each	„ 8

☞ All orders for Letter-Press and Copper-Plate Printing, will be punctually attended.—Bombay, 22d May 1840.

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th May 1840.

Captain W. Ward, 15th Regiment Native Infantry, commanding the Cutch Irregular Horse, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, from the 22nd February to the 25th March 1840.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th May 1840.

The Reverend A. Stockhouse, A. M. Assistant Chaplain, is allowed leave of absence for two years, to proceed to Van Dieman's Land, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 19th May 1840.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has much pleasure in notifying, that he has received a report from the Committee appointed to examine Junior Civil Servants, and Uncovenanted Assistants, in the Oriental languages, pronouncing the undernamed Gentlemen, who were examined on the 11th instant, to be qualified for the transaction of public business in the languages in which they have been respectively examined.

Mr. C. E. Stewart..... Hindoostanee.
Mr. Assistant Surgeon Peart... Guzerattee
Messrs. W. H. Payne, and W. A. Pelly,..... Mahrattee. In the Colloquial branch of Hindoostanee.

Surgeon H. Johnston, civil surgeon at Ahmedabad, is allowed an extension of leave, from the 1st to the 31st instant, on urgent private

affairs, and Surgeon J Doig, appointed to act as civil surgeon at Ahmedabad, during Surgeon Johnston's absence, from the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 19th May 1840.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors (No. 6), of the 12th March last.

Public Department.

No. 6 of 1840.

Our Governor in Council at Bombay.

Para: 1 We have to inform you, that we have granted to Mr. John Hugh Baigbridge, of your civil establishment, an extension of leave for six months, to commence from 4th January 1840.

2nd We have also permitted Mr Arthur W. Jones to return overland to his duty, on your civil establishment.

We are &c. &c.

(Signed) R. JENKINS,
" W. B. BAYLEY,
London, 12th March 1840. and others.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1840.

No. 341 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Army, the following extract, paras. 1 and 2, of the letter from the Hon'ble Court, No. 18, dated 12th March last.

1 We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty, viz.t.

Lieutenant Alexander Robertson,
Lieutenant Boyce H. Combe,
Lieutenant G. P. Kennett.
Lieutenant H. Dent.

2. We have granted additional leave to the following Officers, viz.t.

Lieutenant A. B. Rathborne, 3 months.
2nd Lieutenant W. Hodgson, 6 months.

No. 342 of 1840.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, as Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry, and as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. The Cadet for the Cavalry is promoted to Cornet, and those for the Infantry to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Cavalry.

No. 84.—Mr. Harry Richard Parker.—*Date of Arrival at Bombay,* 29th April 1840.

Infantry.

No 61.—Mr, Cadenan Hogdkinson.....Do...do...do.
No. 70.—Mr. John Field.....2nd May..do.
No. 94.—Mr. Charles Commeline.....Do...do...do.
No. 82.—Mr, Joseph Charles Coley...Do...do...do.
No. 76.—Mr. Charles Douglas Ducat.Do...do...do.
No. 86.—Mr. Charles Augustus Moyle,..Do..do...do.
No. 81.—Mr. John Charles Moor,.....Do...do...do.
No. 95.—Mr. Edward Thompson,.....Do...do...do.
No. 77.—Mr. George Oliver Geach,..Do...do...do.

Medical Establishment.

No. 227.—Mr. Richard Hosken.....Do...do...do.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Captain E. Hallum, 10th Regiment Native Infantry.—*Date of Arrival at Bombay,* 29th April 1840.

Captain R. Mignan, 1st European Regiment, 2nd May do.

Surgeon J. Butchart, of the Medical Establishment Ditto do. do.

No. 343 of 1840.—The following promotions and postings are made:—

23th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. Wilson to be Captain, and Ensign E. H. S. Bowdich to be Lieutenant, in succession to Hall retired,—*Date of Rank,* 30th April 1840.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant T. T. Caristie to be Captain, and Ensign C. Ponsonby to be Lieutenant, in succession to Johnson retired,—30th April 1840.

The undermentioned Officers to be ranked from the dates specified opposite their respective names, and posted to Regiments are as follows.

Ensign Henry Burdon Hodgson, Regimental rank 30th April 1840, Army Rank 10th December 1839, appointed to the 26th Regiment N. I.

Ensign George Brandon Scott, Regimental rank 30th April 1840, Army Rank 10th December 1839, appointed to the 17th Regiment N. I. not arrived.

No. 344 of 1840.—The following appointments are made, under the provisions of the Government General Order of the 26th April 1839.

Lieutenant Henry Creed, Quarter Master of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, to be Adjutant and Quarter Master to that Battalion.

Lieutenant Richard Creed, Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, to be Adjutant and Quarter Master to that Battalion.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1840.

No. 345 of 1840.—The following extract from General Orders by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Keane, G. C. B. and G. C. H. Commander in Chief of the Army of the Indus, dated Head Quarters, Camp at Sukker 31st January 1840, is confirmed.

"Lieutenant Giberne, of the Artillery, is relieved from his present duties, and will return to his appointment in India."

No. 346 of 1840.—An extension of leave until the 31st instant, is granted to Lieutenant R. J. Shaw, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to remain at Mhablushwar, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 15th May 1840.

No. 347 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish for the information and guidance of all Military Authorities, Act V. of 1840, of the Government of India, as follows:—

ACT No. V. OF 1840.

An Act concerning the Oaths and Declarations of Hindoos and Mussulmans.

1. Whereas obstruction to justice, and other inconveniences have arisen in consequence of persons of the Hindoo or Mahometan persuasion being compelled to swear by the water of the Ganges, or upon the Koran, or according to other forms which are repugnant to their consciences or feelings.

It is hereby enacted, that except as hereinafter provided, instead of any Oath or Declaration now authorized or required by law, every individuals of the classes aforesaid within the territories of the East India Company shall make affirmation to the following effect.

"I Solemny affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that what I shall state shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

II. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person making such affirmation as aforesaid shall wilfully and falsely state any matter or thing which if the same had been sworn before the passing of this Act would have amounted to perjury, every such offender shall be subject in all Courts to the same punishment to which persons convicted of perjury were subject before the passing of this Act.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that any person causing or procuring another to commit the offence defined in the second Section of this Act shall be subject in all Courts to the same punishment to which persons convicted of subornation of perjury were subject before the passing of this Act.

IV. And it is hereby provided, that this Act shall not extend to any declaration made under the authority of Act No. XXI. of 1837, nor to any declaration or affirmation made in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice.

T. H. MADDOCK, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

No. 348 of 1840.—Surgeon C. Downey, Garrison Surgeon of Bombay, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 18th May 1840.

No. 349 of 1840.—The appointment of Lieutenant Goodenough to perform the duties of Staff Officer at Tatta, announced in General Order No. 665, dated 17th December last, is to have effect from the 6th November preceding and not from the 18th as therein ordered.

No. 350 of 1840.—Lieutenant W. S. Jacob, 1st Assistant Grand Trigonometrical Survey of India, having returned from the Cape of Good Hope, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in General Order No. 492, dated 29th September 1838, is cancelled from the 13th instant, the date of his arrival.

No. 351 of 1840.—Captain G. J. Jameson having returned from the Cape of Good Hope, has assumed charge of his duties as Deputy Military Auditor General from the 14th instant.

No. 352 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has much pleasure in expressing his approbation of the exemplary conduct of Her Majesty's 17th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Croker, on board the Transport Hannah, on the occasion of the wreck of that Vessel off Karrachee, which from the high state of discipline which it indicates, reflects the greatest credit on the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of that Regiment.

The promptitude and judgment of Commander Lowe, in Command of the Hon'ble Company's Stemer Berenice, in returning to the Presidency, with the Ship-wrecked-Officers and Troops, are approved by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has also to express his approbation of the highly praiseworthy conduct of Lieutenant Jardine, who is reported "at considerable personal hazard to have boarded the Hannah when "in the greatest distress," and to have mainly contributed by his exertion and example to rescue the Troops from their perilous condition.

Bombay Castle 19th May 1840.

No. 353 of 1840—An order by Lieutenant Colonel Hughes, C. B. Commanding the Detachment at Karrack, dated 13th ultimo, placing the Services of Captain Hamerton at the disposal of the Resident in the Persian Gulf, and directing Lieutenant Walker, of the Engineers, to act as Interpreter in Hindoostanee during the absence of Captain Hamerton or until further orders, is confirmed.

No. 354 of 1840.—Lieutenant W. H. Welch, of the 26th Madras Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt,*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th May 1840.

No. 46 of 1840.—The following temporary appointments and arrangements are confirmed.

By the Superintendant of the Indian Navy.

Lieutenant Draught, from the Constance to the command of the Honorable Company's Brig Taptee, from the 2nd April last.

Mr. Charles Kail, Acting Master of the Block Ship Charger, proceeding to Aden, to join that Vessel, accommodated with a passage on board the Zenobia at the Officer's Table, from the 30th April last.

Captain Maughan, Lieutenant Meede, and Ensign Brace, proceeding on duty to Zyghar, accommodated with a passage on board the Hugh Lindsay, on the 16th and 17th of April, both days inclusive.

Mr. J. Rigyer, Post Office Clerk, proceeding to Aden on duty, accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice at the Warrant Officer's Table, from the 31st January to the 9th February last.

By the Senior Naval Officer Commanding the Steam Flotilla on the River Indus

James Hapkiss, Boatswain's Mate, from the Honorable Company's Vessel Mootnee, to be Acting Gunner of the Steam Vessel Comet, from the 15th March last.

By Commander W. Lowe, of the Honorable Company's Steam Vessel Berenice.

Three Boiler-makers accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice at the Warrant Officer's Table from Suez to the Presidency, from the 23rd December 1839 to the 10th January 1840.

Mr. J. McQueen, Engineer, accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice at the Warrant Officer's Table from Suez to the Presidency, from 23rd December 1839 to the 10th January 1840

Gunner Henry, of the Schooner Constance, proceeding to the Presidency on sick certificate, accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice at the Warrant Officer's Table, from the 7th to the 12th of March last.

By the Senior Naval Indian Officer of the Red Sea.

Mr. McLeanen, Boatswain of the Elphinstone, proceeding on sick certificate to the Presidency accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice at the Warrant Officers Table, from 3rd to the 12th March last.

By Lieutenant Gordon, of the Honorable Company's Steam Vessel Zenobia.

Two Boiler-makers and one Engineer, accommodated with a passage on board the Zenobia, at the Warrant Officer's Table from Suez to the Presidency, from the 24th January to the 14th February last.

No. 47 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Indian Navy, the following extract, paras. 1st and 2nd, of the Hon'ble Courts letter No. 24, dated 1st ultimo.

Para. 1. We have appointed the undermentioned persons Volunteers for the Indian Navy on your Establishment.

Mr. " Patrick Taylor.
Charles Henry Walker.

2. Their order of rank will be settled at a future opportunity.

Bombay Castle, 18th May 1840.

No. 48 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has much pleasure in republishing to the Indian Navy, the following General Orders published under this date to the Army.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th May. 1840.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

No. 352 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has much pleasure in expressing his approbation of the exemplary conduct of Her Majesty's 17th Regiment, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Croker, on board the Transport Hannah, on the occasion of the wreck of that Vessel off Karrachee, which from the high state of discipline which it indicates, reflects the greatest credit on the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Solders of that Regiment.

The promptitude and judgment of Commander Lowe, in Command of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer Berenice, in returning to the Presidency, with the Ship-Wrecked Officers and Troops, are approved by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has also to express his approbation of the highly praiseworthy conduct of Lieutenant Jardine, who is reported, at considerable personal hazard, to have boarded the Hannah, when in the greatest distress, and to have mainly contributed, by this exertions and example, to rescue the Troops from their perilous condition.

By Order &c.

(Signed) E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy to Govt.*
By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that the Overland Mails to be conveyed to Suez by the Hon'ble Company's Steamer "Berenice," to-morrow Saturday the 23rd inst., will be closed at this office at 12 o'clock precisely, on that day.

An after Packet will, however, be kept open till 2 o'clock P. M. on the terms already published in the Government Gazette, of the 5th September last.

E. E. ELLIOT,—*Post Master General.*
Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 20th May 1840.

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulph with a Mail for England, on the 22d of June.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to secure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters both private and public be made of small dimensions, that the Mail bags may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy to Govt,*

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 21st.—Asst. Surgeon Charles Black, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.

May 20th.—Major Hancock, 19th Regt. N. I., to Karranjah.
do. 21st. Lieut. W. S. Jacob, Trigonome Strical Survey, to Poonah.
do. do. Major Decluzeau, Artillery, to Beesa.
do. 22d. Bt. Capt. G. A. Gwin, 2d E. Regt., to Poonah.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—May 21st, The E. I. C. Cutter Nurbudda, Hooson Coje Syrang, from Tankaria.

Do. 21st, Ship Julia, Moossajee Hooson Nacodah, from Gogo 16th Instant. *Passengers.*—6 Natives.

SAILED.—None.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination.	To Sail
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy	Suez.. ..	23rd May.
Lady Feversham	Dirom Carter & Co..	London ..	Dispatch.
Moffatt..	Frith and Co..	London ..	26th May.
Inglis..	3 & A Hormasjee.. ..	London ..	10th June
James Pattison.	JacVicar Burn & Co..	London ..	Dispatch
Catherine.....	Forbes & Co..	London ..	Dispatch.
Abbotsford.. ..	Dirom Carter and Co.. ..	Liverpool	19th May
Regular..	Ritchie Stuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool	26th instan
Gondolier.....	Dirom carter & co.....	Liverpool	20th inst
Orestes.....	Higginson and co.....	Liverpool	1s May
Shannoon.....	Forbes and co.	Liverpool	Dispatch
John Bull.....	Ritchie Steuart and co.. ..	Liverpool	30th May
W. Sharples....	Higginson and cardwell.. ..	Liverpool	Dispatch
E. Lancaster..	Macvicar Burn and co.....	Liverpool	Dispatch
John Knox . ..	Do. do..	Liverpool	
Barbara..	B. & A. Hormusjee.....	Liverpool	1st June
Romeo..	Remington &co	Falmouth	1s May
Bucephalus.. ..	W. Nicol & co.	Clyde....	
Brenda.....	J. Nasserwanjee and Co...		
Maria.....	Macvicar Burn and co.. ..		
Cestrian..	Edmund Bibby and co..		
Hannah.. .. .	T. Jefferies & co.....	Singapore	1s May
Sir W. Wallace.	T. Jefferies and co.....	Singapor	1s May
Kusrovie., ...	R. Framjee ..	Singapore	Dispatch
Le Auguste.. ..	T. Jefferies and co	Bourbon..	
Barossa..	Frith and Co..	China ...	30th May.
Fort William...	J. Jeejeebhoy.	Do.	
Ceylon Govt..			
Steamer Seaforth..... ..	Frith and co...	Columbo.	Uncertain.
Caroline..	.....		
Lady Grant.. ..	.....		
Shaw Allum....	E. Framjee....	Calcutta ..	Dispatch
Farza Allum.. ..	Do. do....	Do.	20th inst
Tinamara. .. .	Mr. E. Bates.	Do.	
David Clark...	Remington&co.		
Helen..			

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

R I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Berenice, Cleopatra, and Victoria.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The R I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee, Sloop Clive, Schooner Constance, Shannon, Cutter Margaret and Nurbudda.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Beaures, Caudry, Hydroos, Cornwallis, Adelaide, Fort William, Lancaster Hydroose, Colonel Newall, Lord Castle, Mahomedee, Abbotsford, Dowlutpursad, Canderbux Khain Moombaruck, Gondolier, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Lady Feversham, Mor. Mahamudy, Doulut Savoy, Mayaram Dayaram, Faize Allum, Barossa, Shah Allum, Kusrovie, Moffatt, Soobrow, Lady Grant, Wm. Sharples, John Bul, Bucephalus, Eleanor Lancaster, Caroline, Romeo, John Knox, Shannon, Maria, Inglis, Sincapore, Pittamber Savoy, Barbara, Earl of Clare, Bombay Castle, Lawjee Family, Adele, Brenda, Ada Felix, Tenamara, Catherine, James Pattison, Cestrian, David Clark, Helen, Sir Herbert Herschel, Sir Herbert Compton, Cleveland, Cutter and Julia.

PORTUGUESE.—Brig Simplicia.

FRENCH.—Barque Augustus

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Steamer Seaforth.....	Supt. Indian Navy	London ..	17th Feb.
Abel Gower..	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	15th Feb.
*Earl Durham	Grey & Co.....	London ..	30th Dec.
Ann.....	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	2nd April
Euphrates	Do. Do.....	London ..	2nd Dec.
Thetis.....	Do. Do....	London ..	18th Feb.
Tartar.....	Remington & Co.	London ..	15th March
Juverna..	.....	London ..	
Lord W. Bentinck.... ..	D. & M. Pestonjee	London ..	24th Feb.
Justina.... ..	Wooler & Co.. ..	London ..	5th March.
Queen Victoria	.....	London ..	17th Feb.
Caledonia	McGregor Browg.	Liverpool	24th Feb
Majestic..	George S. King	Liverpool	1st March
Wilson	W. Nicol & Co..	Liverpool	31st Dec
Wm. Turner..	P. Milne & Co	Liverpool	22d Feb.
Crown.....	Dirom Carter&Co	Liverpool	4th Feb.
British King..	Skinner & Co.. ..	Clyde.. ..	
Monarch.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Hindoostan ..	.....	Do.. ..	22d Feb.
Quinten Leech	.....	Do.. ..	27th March
Mary Mitchelson....	Foster & Co....	Llanelly ..	30th Nov.
Queen.....	.....	Do.. ..	23d Sept.
Salacia.....	Dirom, Carter&C	Do.. ..	
Pacquet d'Havana..	.....	Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia..	C. Jeffecies& Co	Bordeaux	4th June.
Rolliar..	.....	Rio.....	
Calcutta.....	Dirom, Cart &Co	Liverpool.	17th Mar.
Northumberland	.....	London ..	5th Aug.
Sarah..... ..	Grey and Co.. ..	London .	25th Mar.
Tweed	.....	.....	5th Jan.
Lord Auckland	Dirom Carter&Co	London ..	25th Feb.
Cambrian... ..	.....	London ..	2d April.
Dartmouth.. ..	Dirom, Carter&Co	London	
*Lucia.....	I. and Carswell	Liverpool	24th Feb.
Higginson....	Do. Do....	Liverpool	5th Mar.
Amazon.....	.....	Liverpool	2d April.
William.....	DiromCarter&Co	Liverpool	
Madonna.. ..	DiromCarter&Co.	Liverpool	
Westmoreland	.....	Hull.....	18th March
John Garrow..	.....	Newcastle	
Memnon..	DiromCarter&Co	Llanelly...	
Colchester ..	.....	Llanelly ..	10th Feb.
Elizabeth Walker.....	.....	Do.. ..	do.
Ino.....	.....	Llanelly ..	8th Feb

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

May 1840.	Morn.	Aft.
	H. M.	H. M.
22nd Friday.....	2 25	2 47
23rd Saturday.....	3 11	3 37
24th Sunday.....	4 2	4 28

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 5TH APRIL.
" *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

LATEST DATES OF INDIAN NEWS.

Calcutta.....	May 7th.
Delhi.....	" 6th.
Agra.....	" 9th.
Madras.....	" 11th.
Ceylon.....	" 1st.
Maulmain.....	March 11th.
Singapoor.....	April 15th.
China.....	March 27th.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

May 22—Friday.—Princess of Hamburg born, 1770.
23—Saturday.
24—Sunday.—{5th Sunday after Easter.—Rogation Sunday.—Queen Victoria born, 18 9.—Moon Last Quarter
25—Monday.
26—Tuesday.—Augt. 1st Sp. of Cant.
27—Wednesday.—Vox Rede.
28—Thursday.—Ascension Day—Holy Thursday.

RATES OF GOVT. STOCK,—21ST MAY 1840.

4 per Cent—1835 | 36..... at 97 8 98
4 per Cent—1832 | 33..... at 103 8 104
5 per Cent—1829 | 30..... at 111 8 112
5 per Cent—1825 | 26 according to No.....

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, May 22, 1840.

ARRIVED May 21, E. I. Co.'s Cutter *Nurbudda*, Hooson Coje Syang, from Tankaria; Do. do. Ship *Julia*, Moossajee Hoosen Nacodah, from Gogo, 16th instant.—*Passengers*: 6 Natives.

We hear a rumour that the 24th Regiment N. I. whose destination was reported to be Dapoolee, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Poona. There must be some reason for all this "infirmity of purpose." We can only suppose that a Regiment can be more speedily brought down and embarked from Panwell than in the Southern Concan during the Monsoon, and we have no doubt the precarious aspect of affairs in Egypt, Affghanistan &c. has proved the necessity of always having a force in hand to slip at any game which may break cover in view whether it be a Russian Bear or an Egyptian Ichneumon.

We have received a complaint by a correspondent signing himself "MARKHAM" of a nuisance which has attracted our own observation viz. The practice which exists of Dog Boys parading their canine charges up and down the Esplanade to the annoyance of Her Majesty's Lieges and children in general, and particular those who may be playing about. Now at a time when Hydrophobia is so prevalent in the Island, this should not be allowed. There are the sands of Back Bay for the Dogs where they may roam at pleasure and have the benefit of a cold Bath into the bargain. The Cocoa wallahs are generally great swamps and play tricks with their congenial cows which ought not to be intruded on the view of the Public.

We noticed with pleasure some time ago, that Government had appointed pensioned Seapoys to the charge of the public Bungalows

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on the different roads. This measure is of itself good, but much remains to be done to render those establishments efficient for the purposes for which they were intended, the rest and refreshment of "the weary traveller."

We are informed that in the Madras Presidency there is a regular Nerrick of every article which can be required by the Wayfarer, even to the price of firewood and bundles of grass. Every assistance also is afforded to procure supplies, while last though not least, there is no demand for the rupee from each single traveller, and two rupees for each family as in our own provinces. We believe we may say with truth no tax is so unwillingly paid, or has been so frequently the subject of remonstrance. The amount is ridiculous as a question of Income to the State, while it is a perpetual vexation and blister plaister to the travelling public. Is the Madras Presidency so much richer than the Bombay, that she can afford to surcease these exactions, or is it that the Military men of Bombay and their families, who constitute the major part of the voyageurs have too much coin, and require a little bleeding of the Purse to keep their finances in a healthy state. There is another view of the question (which we believe by the new regulations does not now constitute a cause of unpleasant feeling, but which did to a great extent, and which we allude to as a proof of the bad working of the system) viz. that the Civilians being the parties, who were obliged to enforce the rules—were frequently drawn into a lengthened and unpleasant correspondence with Military men, and others, which they would gladly have avoided. We understand that the whole is now under the Superintendent of Roads and Tanks,—and we only trust that he will be speedily relieved from a load of trouble by the abolishment of the tax altogether. We are aware that some modification is to be put in force directly, but why legislate about so paltry an affair. The Government would gain more in popularity with the European Population, than it will ever acquire by the one and two rupees abomination—besides wherever there is a Tavern keeper, he charges quite sufficient for his exertions without any additional screwing from the Sircar.

We have observed that the *Madras Herald* has fallen foul of our observations on the answer to the Memorial of the Natives of Bombay received from the Governor General, and though we are averse to controversies on religious matters, still we cannot allow such an attack to pass unnoticed. We could forgive the allusion to our personal tenets of faith, and the insinuation of Anti-Christian feeling, but as an Editor we do not like an aspersion upon our parts of speech as Mrs. Malaprop says. We know not whether our Brother reads *his* Bible, but if he does, he has not learned either Christian charity or a comprehensive view of the Christian religion, and understand them as little as he does logic or right reasoning. Mature judgement generally waits upon age and experience, and as for "danger "being apprehended to any one from a know-"ledge of the principles of the Gospel," we never talked or dreamt of such *a farago of nonsense*. We can very well understand that our remarks would be unpleasant to fiery zealots. To make converts is justifiable, but not on the principle of the Jesuit. We know that "all wisdom is from above" and however anxious for the salvation of our heathen Brethren, we should use only just fiable means. "You are not to do wrong that right may ensue," and we contend as an abstract proposition that any man Clergy or Laic, who secretly instils principles and opinions even into Heathen children of a tender age and unmature judgement, contrary to the tenets of those to whom they are bound by nature to respect, honor and obey, and thus causing division and domestic trouble, violates one of the most sacred ties of Nature, though he might gain the applause of bigots, would be open to the reprehension of every sound moralist and true christian. At the same time we earnestly desire that it should be understood that those remarks do not apply to the case which called forth the Petition in question. Those two young men expressed their convictions and were openly admitted within the Christian Pale, having first studied and understood the subject. Let there be no tampering, but in the Missionary Schools, the Native Parents should be told plainly at once that Christian instruction makes a part of the system, and then they might do as they liked, and could have no cause of complaint, and the Teachers would be exonerated from all suspicion of unfair influence and enjoy the calm conscience void of offence saw with joy the increase of the Christian world and the ultimate Triumph of truth over the tenets of Idolatry which has been decreed by an authority which cannot err!

WE have extracted an article from the *Friend of India* of the 7th of May on the subject of Native Oaths. We think that our Indian Friends have not sufficiently considered this important matter. We know that the former method of administering an Oath to a Native was objectionable in their eyes, as it involved a religious scruple which was sufficiently respectable in itself however erroneous. A sort of Purgatory is among the tenets of belief of certain Castes, and the measure of taking an Oath was conceived to add to the pains of this probationary state of expiatory punishment, and to prolong the blessed transit to Swurg and Vikoot* of their reverred predecessors. Under these circumstances the Natives avoided as much as possible the extreme measure of an oath. Government having fully considered the different state of feeling in different Society's, decreed the measure of an affirmation in lieu of the ordinary oath. We are sorry to find from our contemporary who appears on all occasions to be the "true Friend of India" that our Native Friends still object to come forward in cases of public interest to give testimony in causes which affect the public weal. They should recollect that the detection of every offender is a positive benefit to Society, and that laying aside all absurd notions of loss of dignity and of personal degradation, it is the duty of every good citizen to step forward to drag a Defaulter to justice, whenever his deeds militate against his fellow men, a striking instance of what enlightenment may do to dispel prejudice and overcome dogged resolve was given in the case of Rajah Kissen Bahadoor, who wished to be excused sitting on the Grand Jury, but was finally convinced by the firmness of her Majesty's Judges, that the measure was no less laudable than necessary, and accordingly submitted. We notice the article above quoted more particularly as we fear a general false impression is stamped upon the minds of our own Native Friends, that it is a degradation to appear as a witness, Juryman, or in fact in any character in a Court of Law, whereas perhaps they do not know that if the highest nobleman in England was subpœned (we will say for example) as a witness in an assault case, he would be obliged to attend and think it no degradation to be questioned by the youngest member of the Bar who ever graced a Court of Justice.

* The Paradise of Vishnoo, &c. &c.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

RATIONALE OF THE DAGUERROTYPE.

Last Thursday the Scientific Soirees of Lord Auckland were renewed, and, in addition to the show of curiosities of nature and art with which the company was entertained, Dr. O'Shaughnessy delivered a very lucid and interesting lecture on the Daguerrotype, and electro-magnetism. He had intended to devote his lecture rather to an explanation of the electro-magnetic telegraph; but his apparatus met with an accident on its way to Government House, which caused that subject to be postponed for another month. His statement of the process by which the pictures of the Daguerrotype are obtained, was divested as much as possible of technical pharaseology, and being accompanied with the exhibition of every part of the necessary apparatus, could not fail to be generally understood. The chief hindrance arose from the extreme ill-manners of a part of the company, who were entertaining themselves, and disturbing the better employed, by loud talking and laughing. When Dr. O'Shaughnessy had described the several stages of the process—the polishing of the silvered plate which is to receive the picture; its exposure to the Iodine vapour, so that it becomes covered with a golden yellow film; its subjection to the rays of the sun in the chamber of the Camera Obscura; and, lastly, its exposure to the vapour of mercury, at a certain point of which, when temperature having been raised considerably, has again fallen to a particular degree, the picture becomes manifest as it were by magic—he added, that neither Arago, nor any of the other scientific men of Europe, had yet been able to account for the result, on any principle either of chemical or optical science, and with such men he did not need to be ashamed to confess himself ignorant. But although he could not reveal the mystery, he had made an experiment which seemed to throw some light upon it. Some years ago a German Chemist fell upon an experiment of this kind, with the resinous plate of the electrophorus. Taking a Leyden jar, whose internal coating was electrified *positively*, he drew its nob in fanciful lines all over the plate of the electrophorus, and thus communicated the positive electricity to the lines he drew; whilst the non-conducting nature of the resin prevented that electricity from spreading in any direction. He then drew another series of lines on the same plate, with the nob of a jar which was charged with *negative* electricity, so that this series was negatively electrified and equally preserved, distinct, though invisible, through the non-conducting power of the plate. A mixture of sulphur and red lead was then rubbed well together, and by the friction the two ingredients were thrown into opposite states of electricity, so that, when the mixture was dusted over the plate, the sulphur was attracted to the lines electrified differently from itself; and the red lead to the other series, and the plate was covered with red and yellow lines perfectly clear and distinct. Now Dr. O'Shaughnessy has treated the silvered plate of the Daguerrotype, after it has received the film from the Iodine vapour, as the resin us plate of the electrophorus. If our memory serves us right, he stated, that having described various lines over the yellow surface of the plate, with the nob of a Leyden jar, charged with electricity, he exposed it to the action of the mercurial vapour, just as the plates are treated which have been placed in the Camera Obscura, and the result was, that the lines were clearly developed. Hence it would appear that the plate of the Daguerrotype is electrically excited by the bright rays of light falling on it, in the Camera Obscura, and the fine particles of mercurial vapour are thereby attracted to it, so as to form the beautiful picture which is obtained. Of course the subject requires farther experiment; and it well deserves it: for if this view turn out to be correct, it is easy to perceive that it may lead to methods of preparing and exciting the plate, and also of forming the picture which will vastly increase the value of the process, from facility of operation additional beauty of delineation, and means of preservation and transfer. In the mean time the experiment does great honour to the science and ingenuity of Dr. O'Shaughnessy.—*Friend of India, May 7.*

NATIVE OATHS.

The police reports of the last week state an instance, in which a Native Brahmin of some respectability, on being required to give his evidence, refused to subscribe the Affirmation, which has been recently substituted for the Oath, and was immediately ordered into confinement. An instance has also just come under our own notice, of a Native and a European who were jointly summoned to give evidence in a case. An European went cheerfully and gave his deposition. The Native shut himself up at home, and employed every artifice of entreaty and corruption to avoid attendance. On enquiry, we found that his objection arose from an idea, that his dignity would be wounded by being present in the Court, even in the innocent capability of a witness. These facts confirm the assertion which was advanced by a judicial officer some time since in the papers, that the difficulty of procuring the testimony of respectable men in suits before a Court, arose quite as much from a feeling of the degradation which it was supposed to inflict, as from the dread of being obliged to take an oath forbidden by the Shastrus. In some instances this idle dread of disgrace was, doubtless, a stronger motive for refusing to assist a cause with evidence, than the probability of being obliged to swallow the judicial oath. But this affords no argument against the propriety of having abolished oaths. It was an imperative duty in Government to remove all *legitimate objections* to an appearance in the Courts; and more especially all objections which were based on religious feeling. Till the formidable obstacle of the Oath was removed, it was inconsistent to constrain the attendance of witnesses, and to subject them though guilty of no crime, to a severe and revolting penalty. That objection having now been removed, Government may freely insist upon the attendance of any Native, of whatever rank, lay or clerical, to afford the aid of his knowledge in the distribution of justice, always taking care, however, that the witnesses be subjected to no unnecessary and ignominious detention. In every instance in which a Native may make it a point of honour to refuse evidence, the Courts should equally make it a point of necessity to confine or amerce him. The course of justice will never run smooth in this country, till we have eradicated from the minds of wealthy and well connected Natives, the false principle, that exemption from giving attendance in the Courts, as witnesses, is a privilege attached to the dignity of their characters, and their standing in society. A strict enforcement of the process of the Courts in this essential matter of evidence, combined with the growing intelligence of society, will gradually remove this pernicious notion; and we shall in time find it as little necessary to use compulsion to obtain the testimony of respectable men, as it is now necessary to require "the good bail of two substantial freeholders, to secure the attendance of a Member in his place amongst the Commons." Even the objections of the liberal Rajah Kaleo Kissen Bahadoor to sit on the grand Jury, have vanished before the firmness of the Supreme Court.—*Ibid.*

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*From the Agra Ukhbar, May 9.*

The following contains the latest intelligence from Cabool, and may be relied on as the most authentic information there current.

The latest intelligence from Abbot reaches up to the 5th March, being less than two months, which may be considered quick, as owing to the hostility of the King of Bokhara, his letters come round by Heerat. The Russians in consequence of the great depth of snow upon the ground, were still in their entrenched camp, and were not expected to resume their march before April, so that we shall not hear of their arrival at Khiva till June. Some 30,000 Usbecks who attempted to carry off camels and even attack the camp, were so severely handled that Abbot thinks they will not attempt to offer further opposition to the Russian advance. The Russian force to be able to halt so long, must have a very large Commissariat with them, as from Orenburgh to Khiva is a good two months march, the distance being about 700 miles, and from Orenburgh to Bokhara is nearly the same distance, as it is from Loodianah to Candahar. The British made a much longer march than that—cannot the Russians do the same. And a Russian army of 12,000 men does not march with six times that number of camp followers. Sir A. Burnes positively asserts, that the Russian army amounts to nearly 30,000 fighting men, and 72 guns, and that they will be at Bokhara before summer is over. Shortly after our arrival at Cabul this talented officer declared, that a Russian army would be somewhere in Central Asia, either at Heerat or Bokhara before a year was over. Lord A.'s account also tallys with Burnes, that besides Cossacks there are 12,000 of the elite of their Infantry.

The late Commander-in-Chief of the Cabool Expedition figures, it must be confessed, as one of the favoured puppets of Lady Fortune. While strutting his last hour on the scene of life and about to leave it with an obscure name, or a memory preserved only by the ignominy of defeat, he becomes on a sudden, by the partiality of Fortune a Conqueror and a Peer. If his case be not an instance of the intervention of the godless, we deny at once her influence and existence. When a man has entered the vale of years, without performing one single act that would perpetuate his name beyond an old Army List, and when by a conjunction of circumstances, he finds himself raised to eminence with no greater merit or exertion than that of having followed his nose, we must surely rank him as the puppet of some agency. Yet Sir John Keane was all this. But for his inglorious defeat before New Orleans, he would scarcely have been heard of, and no one ordinarily acquainted with the history of the Cabool Campaign, but must know, that he had virtually as little to say with the plan or the success of it, as the Pioneers of the camp. The only blunder he could commit he did, when he withdrew before Hydrabad; his progress to Cabool was chalked out for him, and he could swerve neither to the left nor to the right. The glory of the affair at Guznee—the crowning achievement of the expedition—belonged as much to Sir John as it did to us. It was in his way, and he must have come upon it: the coup de main by which that fortress was taken was the sole, unaided, unsuggested plan of Major Thompson, and though Sir John in his despatch, divides "share and share alike" with the Major the credit of that bold conception, yet we are satisfied, not one reader of that despatch ever robbed the Major of the smallest part of it, to give it to Sir John. But with all this we do not quarrel. Sir John was the puppet of Fortune and Circumstances, as any other person might have been. But we do condemn, and strongly, that misconception of his own position, and total want of all soldierly and proper feeling in—himself the mere *float* of circumstances—not acknowledgement the real solid merits of his brethren in arms, and endavouring to deny them a share of those honours, which, as the thing of circumstances, he himself so liberally obtained. We allude in particular to the case of Colonel Dennie, C. B., whose services are passed unnoticed by the Peer, whose Peerage they helped so materially to gain. The letter of our Correspondent, a Bengal Officer, in another column, will fully explain the merits of this case, tho' indeed they must be well known to every reader in India. The part taken by Colonel D—— at the storming of Guznee was too distinguished and conspicuous to be lost sight of, and though glossed over in Lord Keane's despatches, will go down to history in intimate and inseparable connection with one of the most daring and memorable exploits of the British in India. We have no wish to endeavour to gild by any praise of ours, so brilliant an act, but we may be allowed, without offending either against taste or the feelings of Colonel D——, to say, that to his efforts on that memorable day do we own most of the eclat we have gained. To him, if we must draw comparisons, more than to any other is the proud reputation acquired by our arms, ascribable. He volunteered for the dangerous but honourable risk of leading the Storming Party, and not only this, but by his presence of mind averted the consequence of a mistake, which might have ended in a most disastrous defeat. We allude to the retreat sounded and had not the promptness of Col. D—— corrected this unfortunate blunder, who will say what the result might have been? Yet his name is overlooked in the distribution of these honours, which for him had probably never been heard of. In the admiration, however, of all who have read of the capture of Ghuznee, he has a reward which mere honorary distinctions cannot increase. For this too he has his claim as a Soldier he cannot be insensible to them and we yet hope to see him in possession of them. 'Tis not an English custom that they who have borne the toil and heat of battle, be passed over unnoticed, and when it is, adieu to our ascendancy.—*Ibid.*

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT. GENERAL SIR J——N K——NE G. C. B. AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF HONORS FOR GHUZNEE.

"O, it is excellent
To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous
To use it like a giant.
————————but man, proud man!
Dust in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's most assured,
His glassy essence, like an angry Ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks, before high heaven,
As make the angels weep."

MEAS: FOR MEAS: ACT 2D.

"In regard to Lord K——e's personal qualities for command, we know the opinion of those who have known him from his youth, and of many that have had experience of him in his age, to be, that in sentiment and language he is coarse and disgusting to a very great degree: that he is prejudiced and violent; *accessible to sycophants, and consequently often disregardful of merit where there is no subserviency*

Calcutta Englishman, March 14, 1840.

To the Editor of the Agra Ukhbar.

SIR,—Although no advocate, as a general system, to an appeal to the public Press on occasions of Military grievance and injustice, the more so, as redress is but rarely denied to the aggrieved parties, when claimed by them in a manly, yet respectful manner, from the higher authorities; still I am of opinion, that case may frequently arise, when, from the peculiar features thereof, the *rank* of, and the wanton and inexcusable behaviour of the offender, a perfect silence on the matter might be naturally construed by uncontrouled persons into inconsciousness of the weakness of the case, and thus acts of oppression escape the knowledge of, and their actors the scorn and obloquy of the public. Whether or not the one now about to be related is of this complexion, will remain for others to determine; but when it is borne in mind, that the chronicler thereof *is not the party concerned*, is totally unconnected with, and scarcely known to him, nay more, is of a different service, I think your readers will readily allow, that *if true* (and I hereby *challenge refutation*) then seldom have they heard of a more disgraceful, and ungentleman-like abuse of authority, and committed by the celebrated (?) hero whose name and titles figure at the head of this.

Your numerous Military readers are of course aware that the advanced party for the Storm of Ghuznee consisted of the 4 Light Companies (under Lieutenant Colonel Dennie, C. B.,* of the 4 European Regiments, which again composed the *support*, or chief party of attack, and all under the command of Brigadier Sale, C. B. It may be unknown to the whole however, though notorious to all of us Army of the Indus Men, that, owing to circumstances attending the assault† the entrance was effected, and this important Fortress taken *by these 4 Light Companies alone headed by Lieutenant Colonel Dennie, C. B. of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry*—Yes—up again, and advisedly too with a perfect knowledge of the facts; the work was done by *this advanced party alone*, unsupported, from fortuitous circumstances, by the rear and stronger one. Still, and I blush as an Englishman to write it, in Her Majesty's Gazette of the 19th December last, amidst the liberal distribution of Rewards, to the different Field Officers, for this "brilliant achievement," the name of

* On the evening before the Storm, and while the arrangements, were being made, Brigadier Sale requested Colonel D——to take Command of this party, which the latter Officer accepted without hesitation, though he was at that period performing *the Duties of a Brigadier*—cui bono? will presently appear!

† Major Peat of the Bombay Engineers "untowardly" and *most incorrectly* reporting to Brigadier Sale, that these Companies had failed to establish a footing within, in fact *were being driven back*;—whereupon the Buglers of the *Support*, or main body, commenced with one accord to sound the Retreat! Luckily those of the 4 Light Companies were ordered by Colonel D——to sound the *advance* instead, as being in some degree more applicable! The men also cheered with might and main, so that the centre troops (which might have been calamitous) was rectified, but *not until the Place had been carried*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

this distinguished Officer does not appear at all !!* Pr'h pudor!

Her Majesty's Ministers cannot be blamed for this omission of as chivalrous and gallant an Officer, as the whole British Army can produce, fertile though it be in such characters; for, in the selection and nomination of them for Honors on this occasion, they were guided entirely by the public despatches of the victory, and in the principal of these (the C. in C.'s) Colonel Dennie is *barely* mentioned.

Surely when his very impartial upright Ex——cy could devote ten or a dozen lines to a special detail of the acts of gallantry that *would* have been performed by a Lieutenant Colonel St—r, and his Regiment of Infantry, (such a "turn out" too, by the way,) *if only* the opportunity had offered; surely I say, that when this esteemed patron of merit could deviate from the usual track to anticipate services, he might have condescended to have done a little more than make a bare passing allusion to the *most deserving* of all on that eventful day, and one, to', whom fortune so far had especially befriended.

Possibly his Ex——y could reconcile to his conscience and feelings of honor(?) a total disregard of public duty from private pique and dislike to the individual; let him know however, that the Bengal Army are happily unacquainted with Cs. in C. of this questionable reputation, and that they trust long to continue so. It may, moreover, be a pleasing reflection for him to know "in the evening of his day." and while reposing on his hard-won laurels, that the Bengal portion of the Army in Affghanistan viewed this most arbitrary act of injustice and abuse of authority, with feelings of unmitigated disgust, albeit tolerably well used by that time to his headstrong and whimsical vagaries.† Let Colonel Dennie on the other hand rest assured, that with him are ranged all the finer sympathies of our nature—with him go all the best wishes of his companions—the Officers of the Bengal portion of this Army: and that *they* will rejoice *most heartily* to learn, that the redress which he has so modestly claimed, shall have been at length conceded to him, and thus stern justice obtain a further triumph over all interested and malevolent opposition.

Yours obediently,
A BENGAL OFFICER.

Affahanistan, April, 1840.—*Ibid May*, 9.

CEYLON.

BODIES FOUND.

* The bodies of Messrs. Brire & Jantsz (whose melancholy death we announced in our last) were thrown upon the beach on Tuesday morning—that of the former near Rock House, and that of the latter near St. Antonio's Church. As they closed their eyes upon this world together, so their remains occupy the same tomb; they lie side by side in Mr. Jantsz's family vault until the day when both the Earth and Sea shall give up the dead that are in them.—*Observer*, *April* 30.

CALLAGHAN.

This unfortunate man was hanged on Monday at Trincomalie. It is consolatory to know that the sentence was not carried into effect without the full concurrence of the three Judges of the Supreme Court, who were consulted on the subject. The Civil authorities are no doubt satisfied that they have performed their duty, and, though unsuccessful, we can reflect with pleasure on having done ours.—*Ibid.*

OVERLAND MAIL.

We continue our extracts from the English Papers today, in order to make room for which we defer to notice one or two subjects that deserve attention,—particularly a paper on the Statistics of Ceylon addressed by J. Capper Esqr. (of Colombo) to the Statistical Society of London, and which has been republished in the *Bombay Times*.

From private sources we learn that Mr. Granville has retired from the Civil Service; and that Mr. Layard is a Director of the Asiatic Bank Company.

Amongst the passengers by the *Atalanta* Steamer—which arrived from Suez at Bombay on the 9th inst.—we are happy to see the name of the Revd. Mr. McVicar—our Scotch Presbyterian Clergyman—and his Lady.

The *Clifton*—which arrived at Bombay on the 24th ultimo with recruits belonging to the Royal Irish—has been chartered to proceed to Trincomalee, whence it was supposed, she would take part of the Regiment to the Eastward.—*Ibid*

DEATH BY POISON.

JAFFNA LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.
THURSDAY 23RD APRIL 1840.

A few days since information was conveyed to the District Judge that the whole of the inmates of a House, consisting of six Souls in the village of Manipay, were suffering from the effects of poison administered to them by some unknown persons.—On receiving this intelligence Mr. Burleigh lost no time in proceeding to the spot, accompanied by Dr. Grant; on their arrival at the scene of misery they found five out of the 6 individuals alluded to lying in a state of insensibility—the remaining one—who was the mistress of the House (and it may as well be added, at the time enceinte) having partially escaped from the direful effects which the others were the victims of owing to her having taken only a part of the curry from the quantity which the rest had enjoyed on the preceding evening, it appearing that poison was actually mixed up with their food.—A native quack who examined the curry found, as he afterwards stated, that a quantity of deturaj* fruits had been introduced into it,—Unfortunately one of the victims of this diabolical act has since died—and Dr. Grant was of opinion that his death was occasioned by vegetable poison.—The other inmates have providentially recovered and are doing well.

Two men have been taken up on suspicion, and the case is now submitted for the opinion of the Queen's Advocate.

* Brigadier Bumgardt of Her Majesty's 2nd Foot, unnoticed also:—not even *mentioned* in the New Orleans Hero's Grandiloquent and Bombastic Dispatch! his case I leave to the Ducks to defend Though mortified and pained at this studied omission, the Brigadier can scarcely feel surprised, as from having, for a series of years, suffered from the ill-will of this great personage, he must long cease to entertain any highly colored opinion of his *principles*. Query—was not this the Officer who was kept out of his Brigade for a week's service, at the commencement of the expedition?

† Brigadier Sale, (as fine and brave a fellow as ever stepped,) strongly recommended Colonel D—— to wait on the C. in C. and point out the omission, assuring him (the Colonel) that such must have occurred through oversight, &c. Colonel D——went accordingly, and, in a calm and gentlemanlike manner introduced the subject. The reception he met with, was precisely of the sort that might have been expected from so *polished* a quarter, and which could only have been properly appreciated by a Chesterfield or a Sir Charles Grandison! Here a respect, fro "the cloth" forbids me to draw the veil. By the way, I observe, that Major H——h, that versatile genius, has a history of this Afghan expedition on the stocks. It is to be hoped, that *there*, at any rated, we shall have the pranks and follies of the *able* leader thereof, duly recorded, unattended by a nauseous mixture of undeserved and misplaced eulogy.

* Datura Stramonium Seeds.?

European Intelligence.

CONFESSIONS OF A SPY.

COLLECTED BY AN OFFICER OF THE NAVY.
(Concluded from our last issue.)

"On the morning of the third day I was summoned into the presence of Lariviere, *juge de paix*, and charged by an individual whom I had seen at the clubs, with being an English Spy, on whom summary justice was demanded. In vain the Judge declared the illegality of the proceeding, for though amicable relations were suspended between the two countries, yet war had not been declared, nor had any proof been brought forward that I was not a native of France. My examination was taken; I declared Dunkerque to be my birth-place—that I had been over to England, but had journeyed to Paris to search for a relative. I strenuously denied the accusation; but nothing would appease my persecutors, who, I clearly saw, were desirous of getting rid of me, and the chances were, that if I escaped one way, I should most certainly be caught another; that is, if I got clear of the municipal authorities, I should very soon dangle from a lamp-post, without the aid of an official hangman. I was too deeply versed in the schemes of the Jacobins, for them to permit me to live. Paine had, by some means or other, come to the knowledge of my thorough acquaintance with the English language; he felt himself implicated, and, as in accordance with the principles of Robespierre, he would have sacrificed the nearest and dearest relative he had on earth, if they stood in opposition to his schemes, so he had devised the plan of having me seized by the authorities, for the purpose of bringing them into disrepute, should the accusation fail, well knowing that with the character of Spy, nothing could save me from the fury of the mob.

"I was reminded; and Paine in a few hours afterwards not only visited me, but frankly avowed his participation in my arrest, and the object he had in view; in the most artful and insinuating manner, he endeavoured to draw from me something which might tend to criminate me as a Spy; but as I really was perfectly innocent of the character, he could not of course derive the information he wished; and when he left me, he appeared that he was satisfied of the injustice he had done me, and promised to procure my release on condition of my taking up my abode with him, for as he must be answerable for my fidelity, it necessarily followed, he said, that he should constantly have his eye upon me. I saw through his drift, but aware that I was almost entirely within his power, I gave my consent, and the next day day I was restored to nominal freedom, for except that I was not confined in a dungeon, liberty was but a mere name; I was constantly under restraint, and seldom allowed to go out alone.

"During this time, the events were progressing that were to bring the monarch to the scaffold, the projects were ripening day by day, and the agents and instruments carefully noted every proceeding, ingeniously turning the imbecility and the vacillation of the court and the royalists to their own advantage, but cautious not to precipitate affairs by any act of rashness. I had been stigmatized as a Spy, without meriting it; but I must own that now I felt a very powerful inclination to give the victims some warning of their danger, and as it was supposed that they meditated flight, as far as my information would go, to accelerate their design. But how to accomplish this was the difficulty, for I was so narrowly watched, that I had seldom many minutes to myself, and then to whom could I communicate it. Still the resolve continually operated upon my mind, and my determination grew stronger and stronger to carry it into effect.

"Lafayette had taken command of the Army of the North to oppose the Austrians and Prussians, but the Jacobins were not only jealous of his power, but they also feared that, in order to thwart their schemes and save the king, he might be induced to favour the advance of the Allies; for Lafayette had allied himself to the *Feuillants*, or Constitutionalists, as the least obnoxious party, though he must have been well aware of the inflexibility of the Court in all that concerned the maintenance of royalty. The General was much beloved by the troops, and a bold and energetic step on his part might have saved the monarch. Mirabeau was dead, and his loss was severely felt by the Royalists for latterly he had endeavoured to make reparation for his former hostility and violence; and the new National Assembly, composed entirely of democrats—most of them taken from the lower orders—were bent upon attaining popular supremacy.

"I have said that the Jacobins distrusted Lafayette; but they went further—they united with the Girondins against him, and the populace that had almost idolized him was incited to execrate his name. Efforts were made to stir up strife amongst the troops, but without effect, though many of the officers in correspondence with Robespierre tampered with the soldiers, at the same time that they acted as spies upon the General. Weary of the state of thraldom under which I laboured, and anxious to get away from it, I expressed a strong desire to join the army, and, after repeatedly urging it, some of the leading Jacobins promised to obtain a commission for me, with a strong recommendation to the General, on condition that I used every endeavour to obtain a knowledge of his movements, which I was to transmit to the Club. I took time to consider of this, but at length acquiesced; though I resolved to relate the whole particulars to the General himself, and thereby enable him to defeat their plans. They forced an oath upon me to be true and faithful to their cause, which I did not hesitate to take, for I had no alternative; and I knew that the individuals who enforced it would not scruple, for one moment, to break any condition that might be imposed upon themselves.

"My commission was obtained, and with the necessary recommendations and instructions, I was also entrusted with a secret embassy to the officers in the Jacobin interest, though I afterwards ascertained that it was more to test my sincerity than with any other intent. Under these circumstances, then, I again left Paris, in company with another (who, I concluded, had directions to watch my proceedings), and we entered Compeigne about the very time that Lafayette did the same on his way to Paris to meet his enemies face to face. My letters of recommendation procured me an interview, but not in private; and, though I sought it by various means, yet it seemed a thing altogether impossible. But the General was a keen discerner of human feelings when portrayed on the countenance, and, just previous to his departure, he took me aside, and though it was only for two minutes, and many eyes were even then upon us, the time sufficed to tell him of his hazard—which he well knew—and the evil intentions of the Jacobins. There was not the slightest change in his features; and, directing me to proceed to head quarters, he pursued his journey, and, unexpectedly appeared in the capital, where he overawed the rebellious faction who sought his destruction. But the imbecility and vacillation of the Court ruined all his efforts, and he again returned to the army; but he was a changed, an altered man. The short conversation I had with him at Compeigne brought us once more together, and I informed him of my wish to go to England. He requested me to remain a little longer, and promised to furnish me with the means, should his operations fail in inducing the troops to uphold the constitution against the republicans; but unhappily the spirit was too strongly diffused amongst the soldiers who despised the emigrants, and were apprehensive that defection would restore the noblesse to power.

"August came, and intelligence reached the General that the Parisians had attacked the Tuileries, and resolved to dethrone the king. His resolution was taken: he tried to arouse the army to revolt; but he too became unsettled and shaken; and, finding that his wishes could not be fully accomplished, he abandoned his command and fled towards the Austrians. A few hours before he went, he ordered me on duty towards the coast, for the purpose of facilitating my escape, and entrusted me with a small packet, which I was to deliever to the Secretary of State as soon as I reached England. I was aware, however, of the great difficulty of getting away by the route of Calais, and, therefore, I took the earliest opportunity of changing my dress for that of a sailor, and with but few incidents worth relating, I reached Ostend, from whence I got a passage across to Harwich; and, without a moment's delay, set out for the metropolis, and delivered my credentials into the hands of the private secretary to the Prime Minister of England. Mr. Pitt honoured me with an audience, and well do I remember the quiet and gentlemanly manner in which he questioned me. I ascertained, however, that he was no stranger to what was going on in France, though, on some points, my statements served to explain several occurrences which had appeared rather inexplicable. He was pleased to compliment me for the service I had rendered, and expressed a wish for a trustworthy agent to execute a secret mission, but to what part he did not then say; I not supposing that the suggestion was meant as a sort of indirect overture to myself. He was at times extremely earnest in his manner, and was evidently surprised when I described to him as distinctly as I was able, the state of society, or rather the total want of social order, in Paris, and the horrible scenes which disgraced the Parisians.

"After more than an hour's conversation, he requested me to leave my address with his secretary, and not to quit London without his knowledge. I had, however, no place of residence, and, therefore, I promised to obtain lodgings, and comply with the request. A sum of money was given me to pay my expenses, and I lost no time in procuring suitable apparel, and in the course of a few hours was comfortably settled in apartments in Westminster, through the agency of a bill in the window of a hairdresser. Here I remained several days, anxiously waiting for some communication, and, being lonely, I frequently lounged in the shop of my landlord—who I soon discovered was as strongly imbued with the spirit of republicanism as the most determined of the *sans culottes* of Paris. He was an extremely shrewd clever fellow, with a ready flow of language, and never seemed to be at a loss for a reply. There was, moreover, a great deal of wit about him, and a perfect command of temper. Enthusiastic in his attachment to what he called 'liberty,' it was the constant theme of his panegyric, and a disciple of Paine, he advocated all his doctrines; and as I had been personally acquainted with the author of The Rights of Man, I could freely converse with the little barber on the subject. Who or what I was I had kept in secrecy; but from the many circumstances of the French Revolution with which I was familiar, I prided myself—perhaps urged by vanity—on displaying my knowledge of passing events, which aroused the curiosity of my landlord, and rendered him rather troublesome; yet he always expressed gratification, 'when,' as he said, 'I honoured his *boutique* with my presence,' and it was evident, from the deference I experienced from many of his customers, that he thought favourably of me.

"Now, sir, I had heard treasonable language in France, uttered by Frenchmen, but there was always a degree of frivolity in their mode of delivery and action, that in a great measure did away with apprehensions of their being in earnest; but here, the stern denunciations of Englishmen, coming, as they did, with serious energy, had a far more appalling character, and, in the course of a few hours, I have heard more astounding harangues to the passions—more deep heart-seated treason, than I ever heard in France; and I really think that the place I was domiciled in was the very focus of attraction for all the disaffected in that part of the metropolis; particularly of what was called 'The Corresponding Society,' "whose object was annual parliaments and universal suffrage—the latter of which had been adopted in France, and subsequently led to the imprisonment and execution of the King.

"Amongst the most violent who assembled at my landlord's was a tradesman, pretty well to do in the world, of the name of JOHN FROST. He had been an associate and intimate friend of Paine, a companion of Joel Barlow, and a sort of toady to Dr. Priestly. The Rev. Horne Tooke was also a frequent visitor; and here it was again my fate or my fortune, to become a confidant in revolutionary schemes of an extremely dangerous tendency, and to find that human nature was the same everywhere. At this time the streets of the metropolis were swarming with French emigrants, principally priests, and I had frequent opportunities of conversing with them, and showing them kindness, as far as my means extended.

"I had written to Dover, to inquire about Louisé, and, in reply, was informed that they were utterly ignorant of what had become of her, as they had received no communication or intelligence whatever since her departure. Their letter, however, contained a pressing invitation to Dover, of which I determined to avail myself. I therefore waited upon Mr. Pitt's Secretary, to inform him of my intention, and, at the same time, gave an intimation of what was progressing under the hairdresser's roof; where I had seen pike-heads and daggers stored in a small apartment: and I have every reason to believe that it was from this depository that Mr. Burke obtained the weapon that he afterwards exhibited in the House of Commons. In fact, sir, England would have soon witnessed scenes similar to those which were acting in France, but for the skilful master-spirit that rode triumphant over the storm.

"I went to Dover, and was cordially welcomed by my old associates and friends—nor did I forget Margaret; for, desirous of a little quiet retirement, I took up my abode beneath this roof, having apprised the Secretary of my change of residence. A short time, however, sufficed to make me long for a more active life—I had been engaged in affairs of stirring thrilling interest, and, after a few days of quiet, solitude became distressing to me, and I still earnestly cherished the hope of discovering Louisé.

"It was on a calm October evening that I was seated in this very room, writing letters to the Premier, and arranging in my mind the best plan for returning to Paris, when the door was opened by a servant in livery, who made inquiry after me, and being satisfied of my presence, he assisted a gentleman to alight from his horse, and the next minute Mr. Pitt himself entered. He was dressed in a long blue frock-coat, with scarlet collar; for he had been appointed by His Majesty Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and there was nothing in his appearance that could raise an idea as to his rank or quality. I would have testified my respect, but he motioned me to exercise caution, and he sat chatting with me and Margaret, (who had no conception who he was,) for a considerable time, on common place topics relative to the neighbourhood, and now and then making allusions to the state of affairs in both France and England. On his departure he requested me to bear him company a part of the way on the road to Walmer Castle, with which I readily complied.

"It was a fine evening, and as he walked by my side, with the bridle of his horse, or rather pony, over his arm, he opened to me the business of his visit, which was to engage me to go to Paris with a packet, which I was first of all to commit to memory, and, if necessity required it, to destroy the original. This packet, or its purport, I was to deliver into certain hands, and having gained what information I could, and obtained an answer to the despatch, I was to make the best of my way back by any means that appeared the most eligible. At parting he said, 'instructions would be sent me on the following day, with the packet, and, after receiving them, I was not to delay a moment.' Accordingly, on the following morning, a messenger brought them to me, with an ample supply of louis d'ors, and thus, sir, I commenced my career as a GOVERNMENT SPY."—*United Service Journal for April.*

BIRTH.

On the 13th inst. Mrs. Mortimer, George street, Edinburgh, of a son.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday last, at Dublin, Charles Le Poer Trench, Esq., second son of the Hon. and Rev. the late Archdeacon of Ardagh, and nephew to the late Earl of Clancarty, to his cousin, Miss Fanny Trench, fourth daughter of the late Lord Archbishop of Tuam.

DEATHS.

On Saturday morning, at his seat of Saltoun, near Plymouth John Parker, Earl of Morley, Viscount Brand, Baron Boringdon, D. C. L, and F. R. S. His Lordship was in his 68th year, having been born May 3, 1772. He succeeded his father, the late Lord Boringdon, in 1798, and was married, first to Lady Augusta Fox, from whom he was divorced in 1809, and secondly to the accomplished Miss Talbot, of Gonville, in Norfolk, by whom he has left issue. In manners a finished gentleman, conspicuous for liberality of feeling, foremost in every undertaking in his own neighbourhood, whether for useful or charitable purposes, unaffectedly hospitable, attached to the fine arts, in which his taste was of the purest character; always happy in the happiness of those around him, his Lordship has departed, deeply regretted by his family and by all who had the honour of his acquaintance. His Lordship was uncle to the Earl of Clarendon and the Hon. C. P. Villiers, M P. for Wolverhampton.

On Thursday week, at Leeson, near Chiselhurts, the seat of his Lordship, Lady Wynford. Her Ladyship was born 25th March, 1768, was second daughter of Jerome Knapp, and was married to Lord Wynford 6th May, 1791.

On Tuesday last, at Dudmaston, Shropshire, at the age of 67, Lady Lucy Whitmore. Her Ladyship was the eldest Daughter of the late and sister to the present Earl of Bradford, and married, Jan. 29, 1810, William Walryche Whitmore, Esq. late M. P. for Bridgenorth, by whom she has left a numerous family.

On the 6th inst. at his seat, South Molton, Devon, C. Goring Esq, M. D. This gentleman, whose philosophical attainment were of the highest order, had long retired from the busy scenes of life, and devoted his talents to the pursuits of science with very great success.

On Tuesday week, the Master of Grant, M. P. for the county of Inverness. He had arrived at Cullen House, in the county of Banff, to superintend the funeral of his mother, and was found dead in his bed the following morning. He was only in his 23d year, and was chosen member for the county of Inverness immediately on his coming of age, on the retirement from ill health, of the Culloden, in 1838.

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